

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4551.

號一月二年八十七八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1878.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill; GORON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry; E.C.; SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE RONNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLOR & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSZEN & CO., Manilla.

CHINA.—Swaton, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow; HEDGE & CO., Shanghai.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WELSH, Yokohama; LANE, CHAW-FORD & CO.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$50,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPFITS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq. E. R. BENILIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq. A. MOLIER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—For 3 months, 2 per cent per annum. " " 4 per cent " " " " 5 per cent " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached. House No. 2, Pedder's Hill. House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, Pagan Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, January 19, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on a Date hereafter to be named.

The British Barque

"ALPHINGTON,"

of 326 Tons Register, or of about 8,000 piculs Carrying Capacity, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyds special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1856, Clasped 12 years A.1. at Lloyd's and continued in 1868 A.1. for 8 years.

She was Remodelled over Felt in London in July, 1877.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon Transfer being effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's risk immediately after fall of hammer.

Hongkong, January 20, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN COOKING & PARLOUR STOVES.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

Superior California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES, from 400 lb. to 2,500 lb.

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, various patterns.

VELVET and TAPESTRY SOFA CARPETS and RUGS.

DOOR MATS.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

Gun-WADS, PERCUSSION CAPS.

STATIONERY, of every description.

BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS.

SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

French APPLES, and LEMONS.

SMALL BELLIES, in Kits.

MACKEREL, TONGUES & SOUNDS.

Family PIG PORK, and Prime MESS BEEF in Kgs 25 lb. each.

CAVIARE, SARDELLES, and Spiced ANCHOVIES.

Prime American BACON and HAMS.

Cutting JAMS and JELLIIES assorted.

GRAHAM FLOUR, CORN MEAL, RYE MEAL, &c., &c.

Canned Dessert FRUITS.

Compressed CORNED BEEF, and BEEF TONGUES.

PICKLED SALMON, in Quantities to suit Purchasers.

CROSE & BLACKWELL'S OIL MANS' STORES, of every kind; Fresh Supplies received by every Steamer.

CLARET in Cask, (BANDOL), Superior Quality.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S PORTER, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by E. & J. BURKE, in Pints and Quarts.

BASS PALE ALE, Bottled by CAMERON and SAWNTHERS, in Pints and Quarts.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, January 3, 1878.

JUST RECEIVED.

A complete Assortment of PARIS-MADE BOOTS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

—Also,—

AN INVOICE OF PINAUD PERFUMERY.

C. L. THEVENIN, Queen's Road, No. 44.

Hongkong, January 20, 1878.

fe14

C O A L.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to BATTLES & CO.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

Intimations.

PRIVATE AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

THE PERFORMANCE advertised for

TO-NIGHT is POSTPONED until

further notice, owing to the death of one of the Members of the Corps.

CHAS. C. COHEN

For the Committee.

Hongkong, January 31, 1878.

fe14

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BOROWIE, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets..... \$31,700,000

Surplus..... \$ 6,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents in Hongkong, China, for the

above Company, are prepared to Accept

Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon

terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars,

apply to OLYPHANT & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

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DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. W. C. EASTLAKE will commence

Practice in HONGKONG, on the 20th

Instant.

Hongkong, January 15, 1878.

fe14

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to say that he has

RETURNED, and is now ready to receive Patients.

Hongkong, November 22, 1877.

Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.

PERAMBULATORS.

ICE PITCHERS.

SADDLES, BRIDLES.

WHIPS, SPURS.

HORSE-BRUSHES.

SADDLE CLOTHS, GIRTHS.

LETT'S DIARIES (with Anglo-Chinese Calendar) for 1878.

COIR MATS.

SCARVES.

SHIRTS, } in the Newest Styles.

COLLARS, }

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TAUCHNITZ NOVELS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, January 25, 1878.

fe14

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IN THE GOODS OF

GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS,

Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December.

By Order of the Court of Directors, THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

To-day's Advertisements.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1865.

CAPITAL \$600,000, in 6,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH (FULLY PAID UP).

CONSULTING Committee.

W. H. REEDES, Esq. W. REEDES, Esq. F. D. SAMSON, Esq. Lai Yik Sun (of the E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. Yow-loong How).

Manager of Works.

H. DICKIE, Esq.

General Agents.

MESSRS JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.

Bankers.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Solicitors.

WM. H. BERTHON, Esq.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring from the present Proprietors the PROPERTY, INTEREST, and GOODWILL of the CHINA SUGAR and REFINERY at East Point, which for the past five years has been managed by Messrs JARDINE, MATHERSON & COMPANY, comprising the LAND and BUILDINGS occupied by the Refinery, and the PLANT, MACHINERY, and STOCK-IN-TRADE therein, and of carrying on the Business of a Sugar Refinery in all its branches, for which complete facilities are now afforded not only in the Ground and Premises, Plant and Machinery referred to, but in the valuable Business and Connection possessed by the present Owners.

The above-mentioned Premises comprise, firstly, that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, in Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 231, with the MESSAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, known as the Main Premises; and those adjoining PIECES of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Island Lots No. 470, 471, 515, 524, 555, and 748, with the MESSAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, adjoining the said Marine Lot, portions of the premises occupied by the China Sugar Refinery or belonging thereto, and the PLANT, MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, VACUUM PANS, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, and APPARATUS thereof, now used by the China Sugar Refinery; secondly, that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND in Hongkong aforesaid, with the MESSAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, registered in the Land Office as Section A of Marine Lot No. 52, with the MESSAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, being the remainder of the Premises comprising the said Refinery; and, thirdly, the STOCK-IN-TRADE, EXTRAPLANT, MACHINERY, Goods, and CHATTELS, which are or will be in and about the said Premises and belonging to the Owners on the 23rd day of February next. All the described Premises have been agreed to be sold to the Company by contract in writing dated the 23rd day of January, 1878, made between the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION of the first part, Messrs JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., of the second part, and the above-named Company for and on behalf of the Company of the third part; whereby it was agreed that without any further sanction or confirmation of or by the Company or the Shareholders, the Premises firstly and secondly mentioned should be absolutely made over to the Company for the aggregate sum of \$425,000, made up as follows:—For the Premises, firstly mentioned, the sum of \$300,000 to be paid to the first-mentioned party; for the Premises secondly mentioned, the sum of \$125,000 to be paid to the second-mentioned party. And as to the thirdly named Premises, the price payable for the same to the first-named party, to be ascertained by a valuation to be made on the 28th day of February next, the value thereof being now roughly estimated at \$100,000.

Mr DICKIE, under whose able management the Works have been placed in their present efficient state, has offered his services to the Company as Manager, which have been accepted. Although it has been in contemplation for some years past to transfer the Property and Business of the present Proprietors to a Public Company, it was not thought prudent to do so until by such an experience of the working of the Concern, as has been gained during the last three years, its future success should be assured.

The present Proprietors are prepared to hand over the Property and Business to the Company in a state of complete efficiency on the 1st of March next, and arrangements are being made to commence full work on that date.

The Business of the Company will be conducted by Messrs JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., as General Agents, assisted by a Consulting Committee.

It is intended that the whole of the Capital shall be called up as follows:—

\$25 per Share on allotment, or within 10 days thereafter.

\$75 per Share on 1st day of March, 1878, or within 10 days thereafter.

All Calls unpaid after these dates shall bear interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

The surplus Capital after payment of the Purchase Money of the Property as above-mentioned, estimated at about \$75,000, will be available for working the Business of the Company.

One half of the Shares have already been subscribed; the remainder are offered to the public. Applications for Shares, which should be in the annexed Form, will be received by the General Agents, up to the 20th day of February, 1878.

Form of APPLICATION FOR SHARES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Hongkong, the day of 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To Messrs JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.

Gentlemen.—I hereby request that you will allot to me Shares in the above Company, and I agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to me; and I agree to pay the first Call of Dollars Twenty-five per Share, within ten days after allotment, and also the subsequent Call of \$75, and to subscribe the Articles of Association whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Blank Forms of Application for Shares may be had at the Office of the General Agents.

To-day's Advertisements.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

TO PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA and FIJI.

The Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Chartered Steamship "BERTHA."

E. G. LANGLAY, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 1, 1878. fe23

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held in the Offices of the Company, Club Chambers, on MONDAY, the 18th February, 1878, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1877; and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th Instant, both days included.

By Order of the Board,

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 1, 1878. fe17

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. "Argyll" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Under-signed, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Connaught's risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.

Hongkong, February 1, 1878. fe8

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about FRIDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 23rd Instant. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 1, 1878. fe1

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL the present Five-Year lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877. apl

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

FORMOSA, German 8-m schooner, Capt. Schwer—Melchers & Co.

VESTA, German barque, Capt. R. Dicks—Melchers & Co.

ADELINE & MARIE, German barque, Captain C. N. Dahl—Wm. Bustard & Co.

QUICKSTRE, American barque, Captain Barnaby—Captain.

TARTAR, German brig, Captain Kasmena—Melchers & Co.

ASSENBY, British barque, Captain Corroon—Order.

ZEPHER, British steamer, Captain Gardner Fox—Captain.

JOHN FOOTE, British barque, Captain McPherson—Douglas Lepak & Co.

PARADE, British steamer, Capt. Sergeant—Melchers & Co.

MARIE, German barque, Captain Hunnewell—Weiler & Co.

DANTIS, British steamer, Capt. Clansky—Yuen Fat Hong.

ARGYLL, British steamer, Captain D. Scott—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 21, Lord of the Isles, British barque, 317, J. Watt, Yokohama Jan. 16, R. Co.

Meyer & Co.

Jan. 21, Cuba, British barque, 328, J.

To-day's Advertisements.

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By Order of the Board,

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

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POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged an double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of paper may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bond fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, and Africa (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Liberia, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are:—The Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—
Via San Francisco, or Marseilles, Brindisi.

Letters, 22 26
Registration, 12 12
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 10

Aspinwall, Panama:—
Letters, 18 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—
Letters, 12* 16 20
Registration, 8 12 12
Newspapers, 2* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4* 6 8

Bahamas, Hayti:—
Letters, 14 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, 30 46 50
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 6 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, & New Granada, and Venezuela:—
Letters, 28 34 38
Newspapers, 6 6 6
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10
Registration to British & Union 12 8 8
West Indies only, 12 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters, 2 2 2
Newspapers, 2 2 2
Books & Patterns, 2 2 2

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 6 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertising.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-stitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographic illustrations of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the Post Office, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain, and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Every newspaper must be posted, either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

Postmasters are not allowed to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters and in the mail, from the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

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Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters do, had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamp on loose correspondence is obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory, by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Pattern or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamp will prepay this class of patterns.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Private in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army School-masters (not superintending or First Class) or School-mistresses may stand half-souvenir letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence.

Pattern or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so

as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of French samples of cedar down, raw or thread silk, wooden or goat's hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or safflower, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail bags or Boxes, or the persons of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing any thing of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as for examination:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

The rule which forbids the transmission

of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

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The rule which forbids the transmission

THE CHINA MAIL.

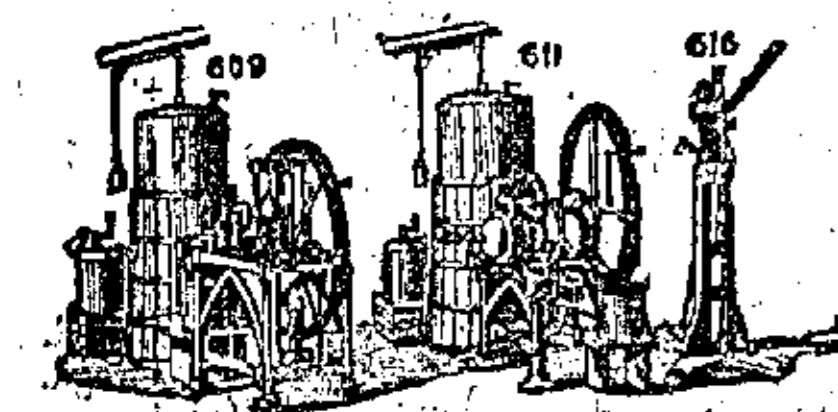
Intimations.

HAYWARD TYLER & Co.

The oldest House in the Trade,
HAVE MADE AND SOLDOVER 2,000
OF THEIR PATENT

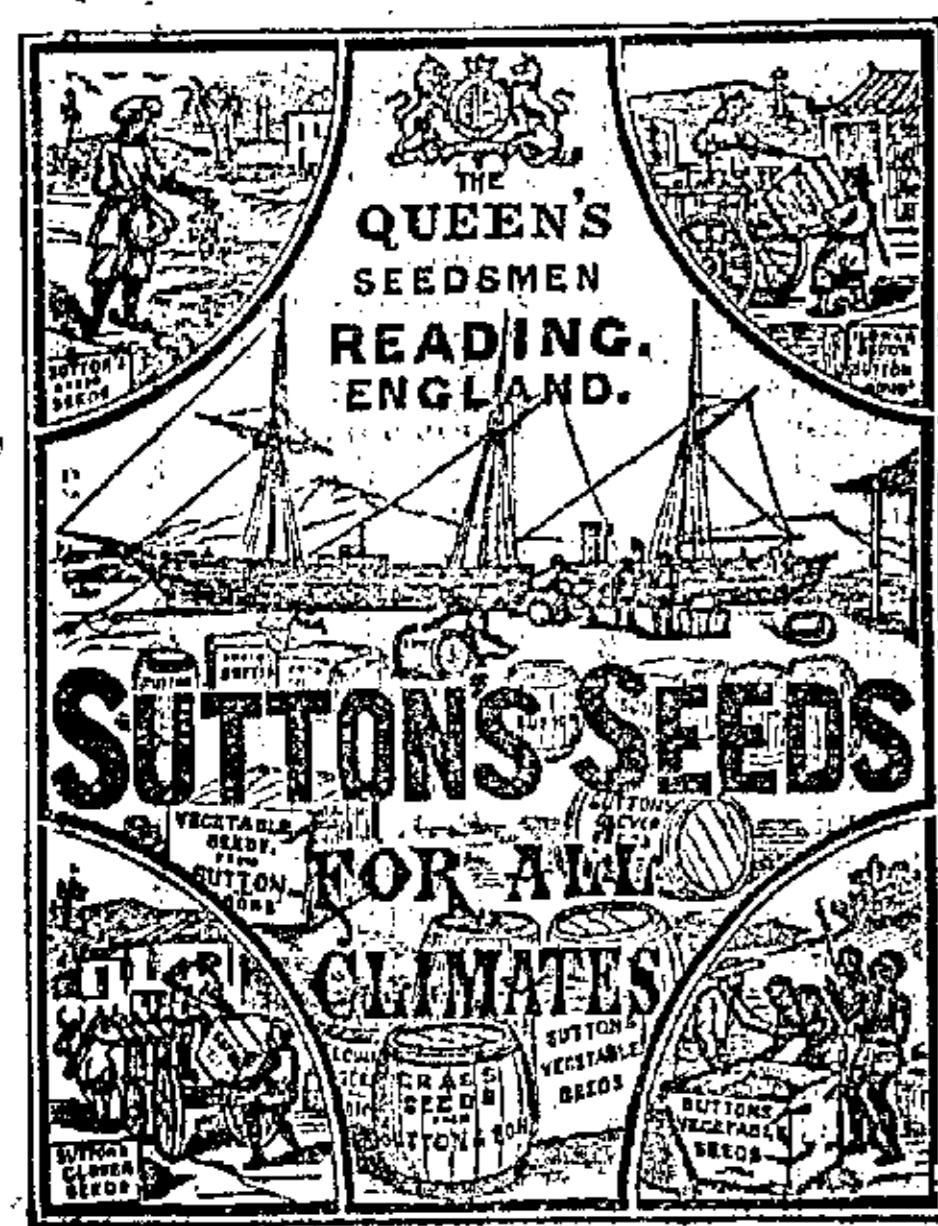
CONTINUOUS BEAM ACTION

SODA WATER MACHINES.

Complete Plants carefully packed,
FOR EXPORT.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

84 & 85, Whitecross Street, London.

THE QUEEN'S
SEEDSMEN
READING.
ENGLAND.FOR ALL
CLIMATES
AND
CLIMATES
OF
CLIMATE.

SUTTON'S SEEDS

PACKED BY MESSRS.

SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM

Which ensures their arrival in dry
and fresh condition.Complete Catalogues may be had at the
Office of this Paper, or from
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
Reading, near London, England.N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must
accompany every order.

8mc77 1m 1y 3mc78

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE POLISH. IT IS SO CONSTITUTED THAT IT WILL HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/- AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE, GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6 EACH.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & IN BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY, ETC., BACK LEAD, CABINET, CASSIA PAPER,

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

3mc77 1w 62t 2mc78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern

Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform the Fahey that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties; they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, biscuits, and horse-feed poured in upon it, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pease, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

1w

51

16mc77

1w

51

16mc78

Intimations.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & CO.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have
MOVED to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES.

17, St. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE
CIRCUS, where may be seen samplesof every description of
TABLE GLASS, for household use, Re-

gimental Maces, Hotels, Con-

fectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also
CHANDELIERES for Gas, Kerosene or
Candles.CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast,
Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam
Gauges, Vials, &c.ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS,
LAMPS, and all MESS and
HOTEL requisites.* * * All orders must be accompanied by a
remittance or London reference and
addressed to the offices.17, St. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS,
LONDON.
PELLATT & CO., Glass Manufacturers.
1678. 1w 62t 1679Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Auge, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to, Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extenuatingly, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. —See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

1de77 1w 26t 1jne78

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and
Philadelphia.CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.Chemically-prepared Cloth and
Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pinfire and Central-fire Breach-

loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game
at long distances.And every description of Sporting
Ammunition.Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers
in Gunpowder.FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, Upper Thames Street, London.

10mc77 1w 13t 9mc78

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

Extract from a Letter

dated 15th May, 1872,

from an old inhabitant of Horning-

ham, near Wimborne, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your

Pills are an excellent Medicine for

me, and I certainly do enjoy good

health, sound sleep, and a good

appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills.

I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very

respectfully,

J. E. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,

London.

15mc77 1w 26t 14mc78

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of filling the bottles

or jars, they should invariably be

destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon

delivery, to detect any attempt at

substitution of articles of inferior brand.

All genuine goods bear the name of Crosse &

Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,

Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

16mc77 1w 51 16mc78

MARTELL & CO.

16mc77 1w 51 16mc78

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,*Lea & Perrins*which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,
etc., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

8de77 1w 62t 7de78

The S. S. *Namos* has gone to Aberdeen Dock, and the S. S. *Albey* to Kowloong Dock.

The summing up in the case of *Whithead v. Newman*, will not take place to-morrow, but on Monday next at 10 a.m.

SEVERAL prisoners whose term of imprisonment expires to-morrow, were, by the kind consideration of H. E. the Governor, liberated to-day.

We are requested to state that any Mails arriving to-morrow (including the Calcutta Mail) will be delivered at the Post Office, which will be kept open a short time for that purpose, but that the correspondence will not be sent out.

The British barque *Lord of the Isles* reports—Vessels spoken: Jan. 25th, a four-masted steamer bound North-eastward, off Yoko Sima; on the 30th the P. and O. st. *Malacca*, from Hongkong bound to Yokohama, between Breaker Point and Cape of Good Hope.

His Excellency the Governor gave a dinner party last evening to the American Admiral. The following guests were present—H. E. Admiral Patterson accompanied by his A. D. C. Mr. Davenport, U.S.N.; H. E. Admiral Hillyar, C.B., accompanied by Captain Duran of H. M. S. *Audacious*; Lady Smale, the Honorable J. Gardner Austin, Mrs. Keswick, Honorable Phineas Ryrie, Honorable Francis Bulkeley Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Justice Snowden and Mrs. Snowden; Colonel Loring, United States Consul; Mr. Northcote, Acting Private Secretary; and Mr. C. Vandeleur Ureagh, Acting A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor.

The usual fortnightly Entertainment will be held at the Temperance Hall, Stanley Street, on Monday evening next, commencing at 8 p.m. 8 o'clock, admission being free as hitherto.

PROGRAMME:

- 1. Duet Piano and Violin, Overture to *Othello*.
- 2. Song, *The Scamp*.
- 3. Recitation, *The Baron's last Banquet*.
- 4. Duet, *From Cox and Box*.
- 5. Song, *The Tight Little Island*.
- 6. Solo on Mouth Organ.
- 7. Song, *Happy be Thy Dreams*.
- 8. Duet, *The Larboard Watch*.
- 9. Song, *Oh Nicodemus!*
- 10. Part Song, *Low and Sweet*.
- 11. Song, *Concertina accompaniment, answer to "Molly Darling."*
- 12. Song, *Comic*.
- 13. Trio—3 Violins, *Rousseau's Dream*.

HEDGES & CO.'S Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 26th Jan. 1878:

Arrivals During the Week.—Jan. 19, *Han Kwang*, from Shanghai; 21, *Taiwan*, from Hongkong; 22, *Appin*, from Shanghai; 24, *B. Aymar*, from Conception, Philippines; 25, *Namos*, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week.—Jan. 20, *Douglas*, for Hongkong; 20, *Peter*, for Chefoo; 23, *Han Kwang*, for Shanghai; 23, *Taiwan*, for Hongkong; 25, *Appin*, for Shanghai.

Shipping in Port.—*Ling Feng*, B. Aymar, *Namos*.

The Rangoon *Daily News* of the 9th instant states that the German barque *Fortuna* arrived in Rangoon on the 6th instant, and reported that, on the 5th January, she had passed in Lat. 30° 30' S. Long. 87° E. An English full-rigged iron ship, the *Glenarach*, Liverpool, abandoned, no men on board, and fire in the ship. The *Glenarach*, according to the report of the first officer which we published on the 18th instant, was abandoned on the 28th November, in Lat. 32° S. and Long. 89° E., and yet here she is passed on the 5th January still afloat.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

Feb. 1, 1878.

ROBBERY IN A BROTHEL.

Leong Amin, described as a widow, was charged as follows:—Lo Muk Kui, declared, said: I am Interpreter at No. 2 Station. The Captain of a ship came to the Station at 12 o'clock and reported that he had had \$200 stolen from his person. I went with him to a house, a lodging going with us. The Captain pointed out the defendant, and I arrested her. I saw her with a purse in her hand, but she would not let me touch it, and put it below a window. I took up the purse and opened it, and found it contained a one hundred dollar note. The Captain claimed this as his property, and asked the defendant where the other note was. She replied: I do not know; you gave me \$20 and I sent one note away, but I did not know what it was."

Mr. Russell remanded the case till Monday, the 4th instant.

LARCENY.

Chan Ayan, a coolie, was sent to two months' hard labour for stealing two ladies valued at 20 cents.

Chan A-1, a coolie, was committed for trial for attempting to steal a clock. Two previous convictions were proved against him.

Wong Akum was committed for trial for stealing two pairs of stockings. He had been four times convicted.

Chan Aying, a butcher, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a jacket. There were two previous convictions against him.

A bacteria in cataract drops into poetry in the following fiery manner:—

"Don't put me in the river-bank;
Among the fragrant flowers,
Nor where the grass is watered by
The early summer showers;
But put me in the kitchen range,
And open wide the damper,
And then my vapours remains
Came up the chimney vapour."

SUPREME COURT.
IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before the Full Court)

Feb. 1, 1878.

Wai Akwong v. Li Sing and Another.
The Court now gave judgement in this case.

The Chief Justice said in this case the plaintiff sued the defendants as sureties, claiming a sum of \$3,425.08 against them under circumstances shortly as follows:—On the 19th of June, 1877, one Lee Yu Chow, of the Sz Yik firm, borrowed of the plaintiff 200 flasks of quicksilver, valued at \$10,631.25 for two months, and the sum of \$1,312.50 was paid as security money to the plaintiff. This transaction was under another agreement of that date, which contained this clause:—"If the price of quicksilver should rise before its being returned, either before or after the time above-mentioned, the Sz Yik firm may take it over at the original cost and pay up the balance, if not accepted it shall be returned at the time without retraining." The agreement contained an addition of 1 per cent. commission on the price to be paid to the plaintiff. This agreement was signed by Lee Yu Chow and his firm's seal of Sz Yik, and was subscribed thus:—"Security for the return of the quicksilver or to pay the balance of the price." It was signed Lee King Chuen, one of the defendants, and the King's seal of Lai Hing, the seal of the firm of Li Sing and Lee King Chuen. It is a fact in the case that Lee Yu Chow, the borrower, is the brother of the defendant, Lee King Chuen. It was stipulated that the 200 flasks should be taken over in one week, and that interest should be paid upon such quantity as was not taken over. All the quicksilver was delivered, and interest was paid (by Lee Yu Chow) on the balance of the invoice price at \$94.00 per picul in July, 1877. On the 2nd of August following, Sz Yik elected to purchase the quicksilver at the invoice price of \$94.50, and the plaintiff rendered an account to Sz Yik showing a balance due of \$3425.08. The Lee Yu Chow absconded on the 4th of August, and the firm of Sz Yik has ceased to exist. The plaintiff by his petition sought payment by the defendants of this sum of \$3425.08 with interest from 2nd August. At the trial, which occupied the Court on the 13th and 14th of December, it was proved that Lee Yu Chow elected to and did purchase the quicksilver on the 2nd of October, that he absconded on the 4th, and that the plaintiff claimed the amount from the defendants as sureties on the 6th of August; and the only substantial question raised was that it was a point which I declined to decide of hand, and so I reserved it for argument. After hearing the able arguments on both sides my first impression was that it was a contract of the loan by return of the quicksilver with an alternative to the borrower if he should so elect to purchase, but that such election being between the principal contractors, the defendants were absolved from liability as sureties, to give by the neglect of the plaintiff to give them notice immediately of Sz Yik's having elected to convert the loan into a purchase. This objection was not argued at the trial, but the question was reserved, and the case went to the jury, who found:—1. That Sz Yik duly converted the loan into a purchase. 2. That the notice given to the defendants by the plaintiff that Sz Yik had exercised his option to purchase was not sufficient. 3. That the defendants were prejudiced by such want of notice. The verdict was entered for the defendant with the point reserved. The plaintiff having obtained a *rule nisi* on defendant to show cause why the verdict should not be entered for the plaintiff, Mr. Hayllar and Mr. Francis for the defendants showed cause before the full Court. The argument occupied the Court on the 28th and 30th January. For the defendants it was contended that the contract was peculiar, that it contained an agreement of loan and return of a specific article for which mainly the suretyship was given, but that it contained an alternative contract of purchase of the quicksilver which the sureties should have notice from the borrower, but of which the plaintiff knowing it was—as a condition precedent to the defendants' obligation of suretyship attaching—bound instantly to have informed them? Cases on both sides were cited. I am of opinion that Goring v. Edmonds, 6 Bing, 94, Payne v. James, there cited; Viso v. Wakefield, 5 M. and W. 447, Curry v. Edmonson, 37 R. 526, Phillips v. Foxoll, L. R. 72 B. 668, and other cases cited, so far as they affect questions as against sureties, do not raise or affect the present question in this case. The plaintiff contended that the agreement in this case was an agreement with a double aspect, each or either aspect being contemplated in the original suretyship. The defendants contended that this agreement was simply for a loan, with an option in Sz Yik to convert it into a contract for purchase, and that Sz Yik, having elected the conversion, the defendants were not liable as sureties of the purchase money, because the purchase arose on a condition, the election by Sz Yik, and the plaintiff did not forthwith give his receiving notice of the election to purchase give notice thereof to the sureties. It was admitted at the bar that there is no reported case that precisely governs the question here raised. I am entirely of that opinion. It is my duty therefore to apply primary principles to its solution—but what are the principles applicable? I find such principles broadly enunciated by Judge Story in 324 of his *Equity Jurisprudence*. I am of opinion that that great jurist has most completely and accurately stated our law on the subject. I have weighed each sentence in that section, and I am of opinion that it expresses sound Christian morality as well as correct English law. In that section 324 Judge Story considers first what acts and conduct by the parties are necessary to entitle the surety to escape from his obligation before and on the inception of the obligation of suretyship. It is not alleged that the plaintiff has made any omission or default referring to the inception of the contract. Then the very learned writer proceeds thus:—"The creditor is in all subsequent transactions with the debtor bound to equal good faith to the surety. If any stipulations therefore are made between the creditor and the debtor, which are not communicated to the surety and are inconsistent with the terms of his contract or are prejudicial to his interests therein, they will operate as a virtual discharge of the surety from the obligation of his contract." I emphatically agree with every word in this sentence, but then not one of these conditions arising after the contract of suretyship has been perfectly applied. The plaintiff the creditor has entered into no stipulation with the debtor nor the debtor with him over which the plaintiff could have had or have any control, the debtor asserted his original right reserved in the contract to convert the loan into a purchase; this power was contemplated and expressly reserved by

the words of suretyship, such assertion of option to purchase was consistent, and not inconsistent with the terms of the contract." The plaintiff could not prevent the effect of the debtor's election on the sureties, and as it did not enlarge or alter the original liability of suretyship what was done by the debtor for whom the defendants had answered over which the plaintiff had no control could not alter the liability of the sureties; but I have not dealt with one clause in the sentence, viz., "which are not communicated to the surety." There is an opinion that it does not apply, because the plaintiff took part in no stipulation subsequent to the contract, and therefore the plaintiff knew of the quicksilver or the Sz Yik firm, and was no such stipulation between him and the debtor. But the defendants say the plaintiff knew of the choice made by the debtor before the sureties; that may or may not be, but I know of no law that requires from the plaintiff such activity as to communicate with and to inform the sureties; they knew or must be presumed to know more of and had greater confidence in the debtor than the plaintiff, or he would not have required and they would not have given their suretyship. Good faith does not require the plaintiff to be active in giving information to the sureties, and even after the plaintiff knew the default in payment by the debtor he was at liberty to wait his own time for payment by the debtor before suing the sureties. This is well illustrated by Goring v. Edmonds 6 Bing, p. 94, in which a father having become surety for the payment by his son of the price of a risk of hay which the son bought, the creditor delivered the hay, received money in part payment, continued pressing the son for payment of the balance for nearly 18 months, and the son having then become bankrupt, he sued the father, the surety, and notwithstanding the lapse of time without notice given, he recovered. I am therefore clearly of opinion that the verdict must be entered for the plaintiff for the principal debt, and judgment as claimed with costs.

Mr. Justice Snowden then said:—
I entirely agree with all that his Lordship has expressed in the judgment just delivered. I will very briefly state the grounds of my opinion. The contract seems to me to be a single contract, one of loan convertible into one of purchase at the option of the borrower. The surety engaged that the quicksilver should be returned at the end of two months of the balance of the estimated and fixed price to be paid. My own opinion at the trial was that no notice was necessary, but still it was a point which I declined to decide of hand, and so I reserved it for argument. After hearing the able arguments on both sides my first impression is confirmed, and the cases cited seem to me principally to support that view. First of all as to notice, in Vise v. Wakefield, 6 M. 2 W. p. 202, Lord Abinger says:—"The rule to be collected from cases seems to be this, that where a party stipulated to do a certain thing in a certain specific event which may become known to him and with which he can make himself acquainted, he is not entitled to any notice unless he stipulates for it; but when it is to do a thing which lies within the peculiar knowledge of the opposite party, then notice ought to be given." In the case before us the surety stipulated to do a certain specific thing on the occurrence of one out of two certain specific events. Baron Parkes explains the statement: he points out "the very nature of the transaction may raise a duty to give notice." But no such duty arises here. The borrower might exercise his option at any moment without consulting the surety—unless there was some private understanding between them which could not bind the lender. The surety might at any time on giving due notice have relieved himself from his liability as the contract was not under seal—by returning the quicksilver, though the plaintiff could not demand it back before 2 months expired. The language of Story shows that the guaranteed person must do something in accordance with his contract to exonerate the surety. This was within the terms of the contract. Then Goring v. Edmonds, 6 B. p. 95, decides another point. C. J. Thindal says:—"That mere laches in the party secured will operate as a discharge to the surety," this is one of two points on which malediction by the Judge is suggested. But no case goes to that extent, and there are many which establish the reverse. I am far from saying that there may not be an extreme case of laches amounting to fraud, and fraud would be a defence to the action. But not mere negligence. In the present case fraud is expressly repudiated. No one could put the onus of notice before the 26th higher than laches or negligence, even if there were a duty to give notice, but this cannot be established. There being no stipulation for notice and no notice on the plaintiff or more laches on his part at the worst, he is entitled to the verdict to be entered for plaintiff as claimed, with costs.

Manila.

(Translated from *Manila Papers*.)

The 23rd of January being the celebration of Saint Alfonso's day, Saint of H. R. King Alfonso's name, coupled with the festivities in honor of the King's marriage, which was announced to take place on the same day, General Mordones selected the day for inaugurating the commencement and installation of the foundation stone of the work of introducing water into Manila. The festivities commenced from the day-light of the 22nd and were kept up till the 24th; during the three days the people of all classes enjoyed themselves in every way. The principal feature of the programme for the three days' festival were: on the 22nd, ringing of merry-peals, the exhibition of fire-works in the evening at the Bay; all the houses in the principal street were profusely illuminated, and different bands of music serenaded the streets. On 23d, salutes were fired from the forts, and ringing of merry-peals, inauguration of the work of water supply at 7 o'clock in the morning at Sampaloc by the Governor General, followed by the blessing of the same works performed by the Archbishop, for which occasion a temple was provisionally erected over the place where the first stone of the work was to be laid, and at the conclusion of this ceremony, silver and copper coins which were thrown to the lockers, on which were distributed to those who took part in the ceremony a commemorative medal each in honor of the great event, which medal are the production of the Manila Mint. There was also a marble tank filled with wine public for any one to satiate his thirst free of charge during a few hours both in the morning and in the evening at 8 a.m. celebration of high mass and 7 p.m.

Mass in St. Agustine church, at 11 o'clock in the evening in cataract drops into poetry in the following fiery manner:—

"Don't put me in the river-bank;
Among the fragrant flowers,
Nor where the grass is watered by
The early summer showers;
But put me in the kitchen range,
And open wide the damper,
And then my vapours remains
Came up the chimney vapour."

reception in the palace of Malacanang, and grand parade of troops at 6 p.m.; and there were fire-works, music &c. in the river Pasig in front of the palace Malacanang, and an electric fire was burnt in the centre of the river for some time; at 9.30 a ball commenced in the palace, and extensive illumination throughout the river; the prisoners at Billibid received an extra ration on this day. On the 24th at 5 p.m. a regatta came off at the praya of St. Lucia, in which some of the boats were manned by women; the band was in attendance during the time, and at night more illumination and fire-works as on previous nights. During the three days nearly all the thoroughfares were decorated with flags, evergreens, triumphal arches, &c. The English Banks also closed for public business on the 23rd.

Owing to the marriage of the King of Spain, General Mordones has suspended the execution of the five prisoners which was to have taken place on the 18th January, at the district of Pogorribulo, Pangasian. The prisoners will be kept for 10 years imprisonment only.

The first edition of the "Geography and History of the Philippines," edited by the Jesuit Fathers, having been exhausted, the same Fathers are now preparing a second edition to which shall be added two or three maps lithographed in Barcelona.

Don Enrique Felipe Garay has been authorized to act as Consular Agent for Italy in Iloilo.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt on the 12th January about 9 a.m. at Manila, and at several of its provinces.

It is said that the manufacture of mirrors has ceased working.

The Manila races are fixed to take place on the 14th, 15th and 16th March next.

It is stated that the object of the visit of the Morocco Embassy to the King of Spain was to solicit certain reforms in the Spanish fisheries carried on in the African domain.

The Government, according to a telegram dated Madrid Dec. 1, published in a provincial paper, has refused the petition, and will establish consulates in the principal ports of the Morocco Empire.

The *Comercio* says that Captain Thokaud of the British steamer *Emerald* will leave shortly for Europe with the view of bringing out a larger vessel and will then resume his old line.

There has been sent from Laguna to the palace of our superior authority two enormous alligators, male and female, together with a large basket of young breeds, all captured by the same Indian, celebrated now in this kind of pursuits, who had presented to His Excellency last year one of these animals, which, being cured by Mr. Opel, figures in the anti-chamber of that building.

The military engineer, D. Kamon Marti, has published a report on the coal mines of Sugad.

China.

Foochow.

(Herald, Jan. 24th.)

In a former issue we stated that Ting Futa's resignation had not been accepted. The rumour is now, we observe, confirmed in the *Peking Gazette*, by Imperial decree. His Excellency will consequently retain office.

It is whispered that the A. D. C. committee has a surprise in store for the lovers of dramatic art. A drawing-room comedy, with the only cast possible to ensure natural effect on a discriminating audience, would, we believe, find universal favor. Burlesques and farces have been so frequent of late that the budget of local wit must be wellnigh exhausted.

Now that the Race Meeting has become a thing of the past, we notice that several whilom favorites are for sale, including *Stratheide*, *Lochinvar*, *Tally Ho!* *Gone Away!* &c. A number of racing cracks were, we understand, shipped to Hongkong on the 30th instant. There is a movement in favor of acquiring a course nearer the Settlement, and we hope it may be successful.

H. E. Senor Espana, Spanish Minister at Peking, accompanied by his Secretary of Legation, arrived at this port, per *Han-kwang*, on the 17th instant. The Minister's visit to Foochow is, we hear, connected with coöde emigration to Manila, in the matter of which there has of late been some difficulty. Hitherto, the majority of Chinese labourers in the Philippines have been natives of this province from the districts around Amoy.

The man, to whose case we alluded last week, charged with having assisted in transferring a building site in the Foreign Settlement to an American citizen, are still in prison. We have excellent authority for stating that these unfortunate men are not only deprived of liberty, but worse still, reduced to almost starvation point, and that they have been severely flogged and otherwise inhumanly treated during the period of their incarceration.

We have been requested by Messrs. Thorn and Darvin, the Illusions, to state that it is their intention to give one of their popular performances at this port in the course of the current or early in the ensuing month. Professor Thorn's entertainments at Hongkong have

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East,
HONG KONG.
September 15, 1877.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
Mr. AHYON has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,
Praya, or to Mr. FAY JACK, at 30, Hing
Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1878.

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ESTATE OF DODD & Co.

AT the MEETING held on the 12th
Instant at Messrs. DODD & Co.'s
Offices, the following RESOLUTIONS
were carried:

1. That the affairs of the said DODD
& Co. shall be Liquidated by arrangement,
and not in Bankruptcy.

2. That FRANCIS CHOMORY be, and he
is hereby appointed Trustee.

3. That H. ABENDROTH and EDMUND
PEY be, and they are hereby appointed a
Committee of Inspection.

All PAYMENTS on account of the
Estate, it is requested, will be Paid to the
order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMORY,
Trustee for the Estate of
DODD & Co.

Amoy, January 14, 1878.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL at
the Rate of FIVE TAELS per
SHARE will be made to Shareholders of
record on the 1st October, Payable at the
Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst.

Warrants will be delivered by the Under-
signed to Shareholders or their lawful
representatives on presentation of Share
Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th
Instant, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. III.—Vol. VI.
—OF THE—

CHINA REVIEW

CONTAINS—

Imperial Confucianism.
A Visit to the Country of Gentlemen.
The Rhymes of the Shu-king.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
The Tang Kou Chi.
Geographical Notes on the Province of
Klangal.

Translations of Chinese School-books.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—
On Silk-worms.

Native Literature on Chinese Porcelain.
A Chinese Advertisement.
Studies of Words.

Distillat' in China.

A Chinc. a Coin.

The Desert of Gobi.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, January 14, 1878.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
A CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I,
A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo.,
pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D.
Tübingen.

Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.
To be had from MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

Also,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th February,
1878, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. SINDH, Commandant BENNETT,
with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted
in transit through Marseilles for the
principal ports of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 8 p.m.,
on the 6th February, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are to
be required.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 26, 1878.

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Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. YANGTSE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Yangtse, from London, in connection
with the above Steamer, are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed
and stored at their risk at the Company's
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-DAY, the 28th Instant, at
10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATUR-
DAY, the 2nd February, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 28, 1878.

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FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenorchy having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are informed that their Goods will
be landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from
the Wharf or Boat delivery may be ob-
tained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to
Shanghai and Japan, unless notice be given
before Noon To-morrow.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
3rd February will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.,
Agents, S. S. Glenorchy.

Hongkong, January 29, 1878.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Cairnmuir, Capt. Spowart,
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed at their risk and stored in
Messrs. Norton & Co.'s Godowns, whence
and/or from the Boats or Wharf delivery
may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to
Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary
is given before 2 p.m. To-MORROW.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
3rd Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 29, 1878.

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NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

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CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

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NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

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NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, in the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
W.M. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 8, 1878.

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NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACEHONG, Merchant.

PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.

LEE SING, of Lai Hing Fung, Merchant.

CHIANG SING YOUNG, Merchant.

CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

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NOTICE.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS POUNDS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, or
on Coals in Matesheds, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

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NOTICE.